





THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The persistent complaints made by the Chinese against the soldiers in the visiting parties appear to be causing so much regrettable friction that we have taken some trouble investigating some of them, as the proper course for threatening the matter out—the institution of legal proceedings—has for some reason not been attempted by any of the parties who claim to be aggrieved.

One story related in a very indignant manner by a gentleman of high standing was that the soldiers last Wednesday night went into a certain Chinese house and threatened to cause considerable inconvenience to the inmates (by virtue of the special powers created for dealing with the plague) if bribes were not at once forthcoming. This is a fair sample of many such accusations, repeated all over the Colony, until the soldiers are regarded as monsters and the regime of the Permanent Committee a reign of terror.

This particular case we took up, and found that it emanated from House No. 52, Queen's Road West; and on inquiries being made there, it was discovered that the allegation had no reference to anything recent at all, but to events said to have occurred a month or six weeks ago. Several other attempts to elicit information as to any misconduct that had just taken place were equally unsuccessful, so that there was nothing left but the difficult task of tracing and substantiating or refuting ancient traditions.

On the first floor of No. 52, Queen's Road West, is a Chinese grant-in-aid school, conducted by a native teacher from the Berlin Foundling House. The room is, as usual in Chinese houses, about fifteen feet wide and fifty or sixty feet deep from the street. At the back is the kitchen, which smells abominably; in fact, the atmosphere of the whole room is pestilential, and quite unbearable to any but Chinese. The back part is pitch dark, and there are three partitions forming cubicles, six feet high with a clear space of five feet above the head. The teacher states that when the plague first broke out, there was only one partition, and the rear of the room was let to a tailor, only the front being used as a school; a soldier came one day (exact date not ascertainable) and said the partition must be taken down; the teacher urged him to let it remain, and the soldier said 'All right, if you give me some money.' So the teacher paid seventy cents, and was left in peace for a day or two. Then other soldiers came and demanded money in the same way; but the teacher refused to disgorge, saying that this was a Government grant-in-aid school and he would appeal to the Government through the Education Department; the partition was quite new, having only been put up in February, so that it could not be filthy. Then the soldiers destroyed the partition, made a mess with whitewash, and upset the house generally. Since then the tailor has gone away, and new partitions have been put up. The visits were repeated every few days, but there was never any plague in the house. There are now no children going to the school, but the teacher is waiting in the assurance that they will all come back when the trouble is over.

Now, it is easy enough to say vaguely that on some date not specified, some unidentified soldiers came and got money. It is, in fact, far too easy. The author of the accusation made no attempt to give the charge home or to fix the alleged offence on any individual; never complained to the police, nor asked the name of the soldier, nor even made a note of the time so as to trace the man. It is therefore practically impossible at this date to say whether the one man was a blackmailer or the other a liar—for one of the two conclusions is inevitable. But the fact remains that the place is distinctly unfit for human habitation; even the teacher's pastor and protector, the Rev. R. F. Gottschalk, admits that it is abominably unhealthy, so that there is here, as in many hundreds of other Chinese buildings, pressing need for extensive measures which can not but cause inconvenience to the occupants. Pulling down partitions is a slight step in the right direction, but only slight. There may possibly be men at this sanitary work who would accept bribes (though not a single case has been proved, out of scores of vague allegations), but if there is any squeezing, if any Chinaman does part with his money, the more fool he. The work has to be done; why do not the Chinese realise that, and cease all this nonsense?

Let them accept the inevitable, and cooperate or at least stop struggling, stop offering bribes, and there is an end of the trouble. Whatever they do, they cannot avoid having their filthy places cleaned, and the sooner they give up hoping to evade it, the better. On the other hand, any misconduct on the part of the soldiers should be promptly reported to the police. A man who makes slanderous accusations without thus substantiating them can only be regarded as a mischief-maker.

There have been many cases of Chinese taking the soldiers to accept bribes. The officers several times caught the Chinese in the act, and have taken the law into their own hands summarily and taught the offenders a lesson through the shoe-lace method. It would, however, be only natural (since there is human nature in soldiers) that the idea of getting money might enter the heads of some of the men; but there could be no 'squeezing' if the

Chinese had sense enough to act like rational creatures. If they still continue to be so silly, nobody can be hurt but themselves. But for the present, there is no evidence of any truth in the Chinese stories about soldiers extorting money.

The following are the statistics of the Hongkong Hospitals for the twenty-four hours to noon to-day:

	English	Chinese	Portuguese	Other	Total
Admissions	10	10	10	10	40
Discharges	10	10	10	10	40
Under Treatment	10	10	10	10	40

THE CRISIS IN COREA.

WAR DECLARED BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN. DECLARATION OF CHINESE TRANSPORTS ATTACKED.

(SPECIAL TO THE 'CHINA MAIL').

Shanghai, 26th July.

War declared yesterday; Zoonan sunk, Tsoo-kiang seized, Koushing damaged.

Mr A. C. Marshall, manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, received a telegram from the Bank's manager at Shanghai this morning intimating that war has been declared between China and Japan.

The Zoonan is described in Lloyd's Register as an iron steam tug of 1901 tons gross, 1232 net, built in 1881 by Palmer & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. She was formerly called the *Rory*, and later the *Heman*, before being bought by the China Merchants Co. She has engines of 180 indicated horse power, and her usual speed was nine knots. She had not been to Hongkong for some months, but it is believed that the Europeans on board were—J. P. Lowe, Captain; F. Stack, Chief Officer; J. Stevens, Second Officer; W. Urtwin, Chief Engineer; J. Brown, Second, and W. H. Stewart, Third.

The *Koushing*, Capt. Galsworthy, belongs to the Indo-China Co., and was until lately on the Manila run.

The *Tsoo-kiang* is supposed to be an old composite transport of about 600 tons; but her name does not appear among the rest of the Chinese Navy given in Lloyd's. She was apparently used as a despatch vessel.

A telegram was received in Hongkong to-day announcing that the export of rice from the Yangtze grain ports was to be prohibited by the Chinese Government, in case of emergencies.

The insurance, shipping, and other firms in Hongkong have no news confirming the reported disasters; but in a case of this kind there will necessarily be many important events that cannot be officially corroborated until days or weeks afterwards.

Captain Rowley of the steamer *Sika*, which arrived from Tacoma to-day, reports that on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 6.30 a.m., while on the voyage from Kobe to Hongkong, he passed a fleet of Japanese men-of-war, drawn up in four divisions of five vessels each, making, apparently, for Korea. Their guns were run out, nettles up, and they had every appearance of having been put into fighting trim. It is extremely likely this was the fleet which wrought havoc with the Chinese transports.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 21st inst. contains the following:—Our latest news received from Peking to-day, is that war between China and Japan is almost certain, the latest telegram from Tientsin stating that 3,000 more troops were being dispatched to Korea. It is beyond doubt that news from Japan regards that direction too, for we learn that at one time it was doubtful if the *Yokio Maru* would proceed this afternoon to Japan, and from what we could gather on board the steamer, it was thought extremely likely she would, after all, have to remain at Yokohama for definite orders. Rumour had it to-day that war was actually declared between the two countries, but we have made enquiries from those who ought to know, and have been informed that, up to the present, no hostilities have taken place in Korea, but that the Japanese are making active preparations for war. The coal market in Nagasaki is reported to be in an unusual state of excitement to-day, and there is considerable quiet inquiry as to steamers for charter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TAIPIINGSHAN DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'

Hongkong, July 27.

Sir,—As I understand that the Bill to be introduced with reference to the plague in the plague district is now being circulated, might I suggest that the publication of it in the local papers would be a useful measure considering the large number of interests affected?—Yours,

THE SECRETARY OF STATE ON HONGKONG BROTHELS.

ABOLITION OF REGISTRATION ORDERED.

On the 24th inst. we stated that a despatch had been received from the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, ordering the abolition of the registration of brothels in Hongkong, and we also stated that an Ordinance would be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislative Council giving effect to the peremptory instructions from home. We are now able to give the principal despatches on the subject.

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON TO SIR WM. ROBINSON.

Downing Street, 17th March, 1893. Sir,—With reference to my predecessor's despatch of 2nd July, 1887, relative to the repeal of those parts of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance that in force in Hongkong, which provided for the compulsory examination of women and the retention of the provisions contained in those Ordinances for the registration and supervision of brothels, I have the honour to inform you that I am of opinion that this system of registration and inspection of brothels should no longer be maintained.

2.—The system is clearly contrary to the recognised policy of Parliament, and I am not satisfied that it has much, if any, effect towards the prevention of the kidnapping of girls and brothel-keeping, the only objects which, if registered, the system of registration and inspection of brothels should no longer be maintained.

3.—I desire, therefore, that you will take steps as soon as possible for the preparation of an Ordinance abolishing this system. It will be necessary to repeal section 21 of the Ordinance No. 11 of 1880, to repeal all references in other sections of that Ordinance to the system, which is 'unregistered' brothels. There will perhaps be other consequential amendments, which may, in your opinion, be desirable to make, with a view to securing under the altered circumstances the fullest possible benefit from the other provisions of that Ordinance which have for their object the protection of women and girls, and which will I trust be at least as effectual as they are at present, even when the registration of brothels is abolished. I should be glad if you will submit the draft of the Ordinance to me before introducing it.

4.—I take this opportunity of asking you to furnish me with a report upon the case of the suicide of an inmate of a brothel, referred to in the leading article in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of 4th October last. I have not seen any report of the inquest held in this case, and I am anxious to be kept advised of the progress of the proceedings as stated in the above-mentioned paper, it would seem to prove that it is not generally understood in the Colony that a brothel-keeper has no legal right to demand any redemption money for the release of one of the inmates, but, on the other hand, is liable to a penalty of imprisonment for term which may extend to two years, if she detains any inmate of the brothel against her will (section 8, of Ordinance No. 11 of 1880). If this had been understood in the present case, a prosecution might have been instituted on the ground of extortion, and a single successful prosecution in a case of this kind would, in all probability, do more to show that the inmates of brothels are absolutely free to leave such places when they wish, than could ever be effected by the present system, under which efforts are made to explain to the positions to the inmates of brothels, but such efforts must to some extent be nullified by the fact that the brothels are registered, so that in the eyes at least of the unfortunate inmates the brothel-keepers must appear to be licensed by the Government.

5.—I desire to add that it would appear from the Colonial Surgeon's report for 1891, which was forwarded in your despatch of 7th November last, that no steps have at present been taken to carry out the instructions given in my predecessor's despatch of 11th November, 1891, to the effect that the registration of brothels should be gradually made to understand that they should not come up for examination periodically, but should only attend for that purpose when they have contracted, or fear that they may have contracted, the disease. I am unable to admit that the registration of brothels, should be a clause providing for the suppression of brothels, on the complaint of neighbours, which might be on the lines of the following clause, contained in Indian Act XXI of 1857:—'On the complaint of three or more respectable persons residing in the neighbourhood of a house, or a lodging-house for prostitutes or disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, the magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and if he fails to do so, the house is to be used, and is therefore a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbourhood, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it, and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of 25 rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.'

6.—I request you to introduce the amending Ordinance, modified as proposed above, as soon as possible.

7.—I have considered the report of the Colonial Surgeon on the subject of the periodical examination of certain prostitutes, which accompanied your Despatch under acknowledgment, but I see no reason to withdraw my instructions that these examinations should be discontinued. I am unable to admit that the submission of the women to such examinations has been, in any real sense of the word, voluntary. I consider there is much force, as bearing on this question in Hongkong, in the following criticism of the suppression of brothels, contained in a report on the subject by a Commission composed of Indian officials, laid before Parliament last year. 'The fact is that the question whether any particular action can be said to be voluntary presents two entirely different aspects according as it is looked at from the point of view of the woman. The action of the officer may be purely persuasive and entirely free from any tinge of compulsion. But for countless generations the *marji hakim*, or pleasure of the Governor, and the *hukm hakim*, or order of the Governor, have been equivalent terms in India. Add to this the extraordinary tenacity with which superstitions, once established, survive in India; and it becomes impossible to say how far the result is due to the personal influence of the officer, and how far to the mere continuation of a traditional observance.'—I have, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM ROBINSON.

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Downing Street, 17th April, 1894.

Sir,—I have had under my careful consideration the documents enclosed in your Des-

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

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London, June 26.—It has transpired that the accouchement of the Duchess of York was attended with some danger. The Duchess was so exhausted after the birth of the Prince that considerable anxiety was felt by the physicians in attendance, and her life was believed to be in danger. She, however, rallied, and gradually recovered strength.

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FLY AGAINST THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. London, June 26.—Two members of the young Czech party in Bohemia have been sentenced to 12 years imprisonment at Prague, for waiting outside the Palace in the hope of securing an opportunity to make an attempt on the life of the Emperor Francis Joseph, on the occasion of his recent visit to that city.

THE BATHING BOOBY. London, June 27.—In the House of Commons to-night the increased duty on spirits, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech, was carried by a majority of 55.

June 28.—The Opposition complains that the Government applied the closure to the debate on the question of the proposed increase in duty on spirits, and that the division should be taken to-day. Many members had left the House. The question will again be debated at the report stage.

EUROPEAN REEF SUGAR PRODUCTION. London, June 26.—Herr F. O. Licht, of Magdeburg, in his monthly beet sugar report, states that the past year at harvest production shows an increase of 19,000 tons as compared with that for the corresponding period of last season. His previous estimate for the surplus of the whole campaign remains unaltered.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per a. Turbo, sailed 6th July:—For London, 2,579 pkgs. Crankers, 330 cases Palm Leaf Fans, 198 rolls Matting, 150 cases Soy, 125 bales Waste Silk, 75 cases Ginger, 35 cases Chinaware, 4 cases Bamboo

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour

*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day*

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloong shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour *l*. Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Arrivals.				Departures.			
Vessel's Name.	Agent.	Captain.	Flag and Tonnage.	Date of Arrival.	Designations or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works					7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.		
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.					8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.		
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.					9. From Kellatt's Island to North Point.		
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.					10. Kowloon Wharves.		
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.					11. Jardine's Wharf.		
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.							
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works							
2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.							
3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour Master's Office.							
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.							
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.							
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.							
7. From Naval Yard to Blue Buildings.							
8. From Blue Buildings to East Point.							
9. From Kellatt's Island to North Point.							
10. Kowloon Wharves.							
11. Jardine's Wharf.							

Sailors' Names					
Asato .....	5 k	Eggers .....	Gov. bqs.	348	Oct. 14 Order
Alab Curtis .....	6 c	Brook .....	Am. yacht.	36	June 4 Captain
Comet .....	5 c	Kirk .....	Nicar. bqs.	600	June 26 Shewan & Co.
Young Suey .....	2 k	Mahany .....	Haw. bqs.	695	June 18 Shewan & Co.
Alceda .....	2 k	McQuerry .....	Br. Am. bqs.	2300	June 26 David Samsom, Sons & Co.
Spain .....	5 c	Guastavino .....	Italian bqs.	396	June 22 Musso & Co.
City .....	5 c	Wilson .....	Brit. bqs.	916	July 14 Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Schoep .....	2 c	Kendall .....	Amer. sh.	1776	May 17 Reuter, Bröckelman & Co.
Aramita .....	3 c	Souls .....	Amer. sh.	1488	May 16 Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Sebastian Bach .....	5 c	Hanson .....	Brit. bqs.	822	July 23 Wieler & Co.
Libertori .....	5 c	Gibson .....	Br. 4-m. sh.	1883	July 23 Shewan & Co.
Musqueham .....	2 k	Sewall .....	Amer. sh.	2628	July 19 Renter, Brockelmann & Co.

Her Britannic Majesty's Ships on the China Station.						
Name.	Rig.	Tons.	Guns.	I.H.F.	Captain.	Where at.

acity	despatch-vessel	1700	4	3180	Commander De Lisle	Yokohama
er	cruiser 3rd class	1770	6	—	Cmdr. Scott Rogers	Osamupo
aroline	cruiser 3rd class	1400	14	1440	Captain Ch. J. Norcock	Yokohama
ution*	tinewoor battle ship	10,500	14	13000	Captain M. M. McQuhae	Yokohama
globe	cruiser	1140	—	—	Commander MacArthur	Yokohama
garia	surveying ship	740	—	—	Commander A. M. Field	Penang
rebrard	g-b. 3rd class coast defence	863	3	340	Lt.-Com. Ravenhill	Shanghai
ander	gunboat 2nd class	456	4	460	Lieut.-Com. I. G. Tufnell	Hongkong
ander	cruiser 2nd class	4500	10	5500	Captain Count Melaze	Singapore
er	gun-rose 2nd class	5	5	1050	Commander A. V. Chia, Ratten	Yokohama
ercury	cruiser 2nd class	3730	13	7390	Capt. Wilmet H. Fawkes	Yokohama
ceacock	gunboat 1st class	750	6	1200	Lieut.-Commander Laxton	—
lony	gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Lieut.-Com. Philpitt	Hankow
lony	gunboat 1st class	755	6	1200	Commander A. F. C. B. Addington	Yokohama
er	cruiser 3rd class	1070	5	1550	Hon. Lt.-Com. F. G. B. Addington	Shanghai
latlier	gunboat 1st class	715	6	1200	Lieut.-Com. Hugh Cotterworth	Bangkok
ndpole	gunboat 1st class	505	6	1200	Lieut.-Com. G. C. May	Ber-sea
er	cruiser 2nd class	4050	12	6090	Captain Henderson	Yokohama
verft	gun-vessel 2nd class	365	6	1010	Commander R. K. McAlpine	Bangkok
er	g-b. 3rd class coast defence	363	3	340	—	Bangkok
defatted	cruiser	5600	12	8500	Captain Hallifax	Yokohama
er	receiving ship	5367	14	—	Commander Boyce	Hongkong
er Emautol	coastdefence ship, armoured	2750	4	1450	—	Hongkong
Niven						

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Flag and Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H.P.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Where at.</i>
Admiral Korniloff	Russian cruiser	5000	—	—	Captain Eitchaninoff	Nagasaki
Admiral Nakhimoff	Russian flagship	7781	32	9500	Captain Ladroff	Vladivostok
Albatross	Russian gunboat	800	8	—	Captain Parnego	Nagasaki
Albatross	U. S. corvette	1029	8	—	Captain Dunsen	Shanghai
Albatross	American cruiser	—	—	—	Commander F. McCurley	Nagasaki
Albatross	French gunboat	470	4	450	Commander Journet	Kiutzing
Albatross	U. S. flagship	4600	—	—	Captain B. F. Day	Chemulpo
Albatross	French flagship	6200	—	—	Commander Thorens	Nagasaki
Albatross	Portuguese gunboat	462	2	400	Captain H. Carvalho Athesyde	Macao
Albatross	Russian cruiser	—	13	—	Captain Evliakoff	Vladivostok
Albatross	French gunboat	500	—	—	Capt. Dertige du Fourzel	Yokohama
Albatross	American cruiser	1700	—	—	Captain Goodrich	Yokohama
Albatross	Portuguese gunboat	708	—	—	Captain Gomes	Macao
Albatross	Spanish cruiser	1159	—	—	Capt. D. Jose Padman	Shanghai
Albatross	French cruiser	2200	—	—	Captain Bedoux	Yokohama
Albatross	German gunboat	489	4	330	Captain Bandisani	Korea
Albatross	French gunboat	800	—	—	Capt. Granier	Shanghai
Albatross	French gunboat	450	—	—	Lieutenant Papais	Shanghai
Albatross	French gunboat	455	4	425	Captain Nemy	Bangkok
Albatross	U. S. corvette	1608	7	7	Commander Gridley	Yokohama
Albatross	Russian cruiser	1700	—	—	Commander Andreoff	Korea
Albatross	U. S. sloop	1370	6	1470	Lieut.-Com. Emory	Chemulpo
Albatross	Russian cruiser	—	9	—	Captain Zarinne	Vladivostok
Albatross	U. S. gunboat	834	—	—	Lt.-Com. J. H. Delighton	Shanghai
Albatross	French gunboat	640	—	420	Lieut.-Comander Lepied	Hai Phong
Albatross	Russian cruiser	3000	—	—	Commander Rimkh-Kryakoff	Shanghai

English	Russian gunboat	—	—	Captain Buzarov	Vladivostok
English	Russian cruiser	13	—	Captain Astromoff	Nagasaki
English	German cruiser	—	—	Captain Harling	Nanking
English	French cruiser	4600	—	Capt. Eberle de Brézel	Salgon
English	French gunboat	480	4	Commander Constella	Swatow
English	Russian cruiser	2500	12	Captain Zarin	Swatow
English	German gunboat	384	6	Captain Kratschmann	Swatow
English	Russian cruiser	500	—	Captain Demojoff	Nagasaki

WHAMPOA.		
<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Flag &amp; Reg.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Canton	Brit. str.	
Peiyang	Ger. str.	
Progress	Ger. str.	
Takung	Brit. str.	
Tamarind	Norw. str.	

AMOY.  
In port on July 23, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Benmohr	British
Bjorg	Norwegian
Diamond	British

**Formosa**      **British**  
**MERCHANT SAILING VESSEL.**  
**Athens**      **Brit. bgo.**  
**Shanghai**      **Br. lighter**

Sylphiden      Norw. sch.  
Valkyrien      Brit. bqs.

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**FOOCHOW.**  
In port on July 22, 1894

**MERCHANT STEAMERS.**

Karlsruhe	German
Namoa	British

Naniamo Brit. bqe.  
 R. R. Thomas Amer. sh.  
 ————  
 SHANGHAI.

in port on July 20, 1894.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
Alderley	British
Clude	British

Glenfinlas	British
Guthrie	British
Kaifong	British
Kienow	Chinese

Kiangyü	Chinese
Karlsruhe	German
Kobe Maru	Japanese
Loksang	British
M. Rosenheim	Austrian

Rosetta	British
Shanghai	British
Smith	Chinese

Sydney	French
Taiyuan	British
Telamon	British
Volga	Chinese

W. C. de Vries British  
Yokohama Maru Japanese  
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.  
Altair Brit. bgo.

Address	Brit.	sh.
Anglo Indian	Brit.	bqe.
Charon Wattana Siam.	bqe.	
Gov. Goodwin Amer.	bqe.	

Greystock Castle	Brit.	sh.
Indiana	Aust.	sh.
Lauriston	Br.	4 m. sh.
Matterhorn	Gr.	4-m. sh.

Muskoka	Br. 4-m. sh.
Roanoke	Am. 4-m. sc.
Sea Swallow	Brit. bqe.
State of Maine	Amar. sh.

Thermopylae Brit bqe.

NAGASAKI.

In Port on July 12 1894

Drumelton Brit. bge.  
 Kozaki Maru Japan. barg

**YOKOHAMA.**  
In port on July 10, 1894.  
Columba Brit sh.

Diana	Amer.	soh.
Glenclova	Brit.	sh.
Henriete	Ger.	sh.
M. Washington	Amer.	bqe.

Queen Victoria Brit. sh.  
Sagamore Am. yacht.  
—  
HIOGO.

In port on July 11, 1894.

Cathcart	Brit.	sh.
Olan Robertson	Brit.	sh.
Guy C. Gorn	Amer.	hoo

Kambira	Brit.	sh.
W. F. Babcock	Am.	sh.

**MAINE.**  
In Port on July 11, 1894.  
**MERCHANT STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.**

Ancyra	Brit. bga. Boston
Panda	Brit. bga. Boston

Dundee	Brit.	str. Liverpool
Berna	Ital.	sh. Mediterran
Cheang H. Kian	Brit.	str. Amoy
City of Dundee	Brit.	str. discharging

Gulf of Bothnia Brit.	str. London
Gulf of Toranto Brit.	str. discharging
Helen Brewer Haw.	sh. New York
Isla de Panay Span.	str. L'pool v. Sp

Macduff	Brit.	sh. New York
Thomas Dana	Amer.	sh. Boston
Vorwaerts	Ger.	str. Eaigon
Zafiro	Brit.	str. Hongkong

ILOILO.

Mount Tabor	Brit.	str. D'ware B'wa
Oakley	Brit.	str. D'ware B'wa

Port Adelaide Brit. str. discharging  
Windsor Brit. str. repairing

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**BANGKOK.**

In port on July 12, 1894.  
**MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.**  
 AndreasRickmersGer. bqe.  
 Cambusnethan Brit. bqe.

Confessie	Brit.	bqe.
Farmonoth	Brit.	bqe.
Gunn	Norw.	bqo.
Herc	Norw.	bqe.

Kepha	Norw. bq.
Lonograp	Norw. bq.
Marie	Swed. bq.
M...	Norw. bq.

Meranti      Norw. bqe.  
 Spero      Norw. bqe.  
 Tweedsdale      Brit. bqe.

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